

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1501 Short title.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act”.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1999, Act 245, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1999.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 125.1501 to 125.1512, deriving from Act 304 of 1969 and pertaining to bonds for urban redevelopment, were rejected by the voters at the general election of November 3, 1970.

For transfer of powers and duties relating to the promulgation of rules by the state construction code commission from the department of labor to the director of the department of consumer and industry services, see E.R.O. No. 1996-2, compiled at MCL 445.2001 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

For transfer of powers and duties of the executive director of the state construction code commission to the director of the department of consumer and industry services, and abolishment of the position, see E.R.O. No. 1996-2, compiled at MCL 445.2001 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1502 Repealed. 1999, Act 245, Eff. July 31, 2001.

Compiler's note: The repealed section pertained to definitions and references to act and code.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1503 Repealed. 1999, Act 245, Eff. July 31, 2001.

Compiler's note: The repealed section pertained to state construction code commission.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1504 State construction code; rules; promulgation; contents; purposes, objectives, and standards; availability of code to public.

Sec. 4. (1) The director shall prepare and promulgate the state construction code consisting of rules governing the construction, use, and occupation of buildings and structures, including land area incidental to the buildings and structures, the manufacture and installation of building components and equipment, the construction and installation of premanufactured units, the standards and requirements for materials to be used in connection with the units, and other requirements relating to the safety, including safety from fire, and sanitation facilities of the buildings and structures.

(2) The code shall consist of the international residential code, the international building code, the international mechanical code, the international plumbing code published by the international code council, the national electrical code published by the national fire prevention association, and the Michigan uniform energy code with amendments, additions, or deletions as the director determines appropriate.

(3) The code shall be designed to effectuate the general purposes of this act and the following objectives and standards:

(a) To provide standards and requirements for construction and construction materials consistent with nationally recognized standards and requirements.

(b) To formulate standards and requirements, to the extent practicable in terms of performance objectives, so as to make adequate performance for the use intended the test of acceptability.

(c) To permit to the fullest extent feasible the use of modern technical methods, devices, and improvements, including premanufactured units, consistent with reasonable requirements for the health, safety, and welfare of the occupants and users of buildings and structures.

(d) To eliminate restrictive, obsolete, conflicting, and unnecessary construction regulations that tend to increase construction costs unnecessarily or restrict the use of new materials, products, or methods of construction, or provide preferential treatment to types or classes of materials or products or methods of construction.

(e) To insure adequate maintenance of buildings and structures throughout this state and to adequately protect the health, safety, and welfare of the people.

(f) To provide standards and requirements for cost-effective energy efficiency that will be effective April 1, 1997.

(g) Upon periodic review, to continue to seek ever-improving, cost-effective energy efficiencies.

(h) The development of a voluntary consumer information system relating to energy efficiencies.

(4) The code shall be divided into sections as the director considers appropriate including, without limitation, building, plumbing, electrical, and mechanical sections. The boards shall participate in and work with the staff of the director in the preparation of parts relating to their functions. Before the promulgation of an amendment to the code, the boards whose functions relate to that code shall be permitted to draft and recommend to the director proposed language. The director shall give consideration to all submissions by the boards. However, the director has final responsibility for the promulgation of the code.

(5) The code may incorporate the provisions of a code, standard, or other material by reference. The director shall add, amend, and rescind rules to update the code not less than once every 3 years to coincide with the national code change cycle.

(6) Before the Michigan building code, the Michigan residential code, the Michigan plumbing code, the Michigan mechanical code, the Michigan uniform energy code, and the Michigan rehabilitation code may be enforced, the director shall make each Michigan-specific code available to the general public for at least 45 days in printed, electronic, or other form that does not require the user to purchase additional documents or data in any form in order to have an updated complete version of each specific code, excluding other referenced standards within each code. This subsection does not apply to any code effective before April 1, 2005.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1978, Act 442, Imd. Eff. Oct. 9, 1978;—Am. 1980, Act 371, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 1980;—Am. 1995, Act 270, Imd. Eff. Jan. 8, 1996;—Am. 1999, Act 245, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1999;—Am. 2004, Act 584, Imd. Eff. Jan. 4, 2005.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

Administrative rules: R 408.30101 et seq.; R 408.31070; R 408.31087 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT) **Act 230 of 1972**

125.1504a Repealed. 1985, Act 220, Eff. Jan. 13, 1988.

Compiler's note: The report of the advisory committee's actions and recommendations, required by this section, was transmitted by the Director of the Department of Labor to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate by letters dated January 5, 1988. 1988 Journal of the House 9 (No. 1, January 13, 1988) and 1988 Journal of the Senate 5 (No. 1, January 13, 1988).

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT) **Act 230 of 1972**

125.1504b Bed and breakfast.

Sec. 4b. (1) A bed and breakfast is considered under the code to be a single family residential structure and shall not be treated as a hotel or other facility serving transient tenants. This section is effective throughout the state without local modification, notwithstanding the exemption provisions of section 8.

(2) This section does not affect local zoning, fire safety, or housing regulations.

(3) As used in this section, "bed and breakfast" means a single family residential structure that meets all of the following criteria:

(a) Has 10 or fewer sleeping rooms, including sleeping rooms occupied by the innkeeper, 1 or more of which are available for rent to transient tenants.

(b) Serves meals at no extra cost to its transient tenants.

(c) Has a smoke detector in proper working order in each sleeping room and a fire extinguisher in proper working order on each floor.

History: Add. 1987, Act 112, Imd. Eff. July 13, 1987;—Am. 1996, Act 292, Imd. Eff. June 19, 1996.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT) **Act 230 of 1972**

125.1505 Powers of commission.

Sec. 5. (1) The commission has all powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this act, including, without limitation, the powers hereinafter set forth.

(2) The commission may sue and be sued; have a seal and alter it; make and execute contracts and other instruments; and adopt, amend and rescind bylaws for its organization and internal management.

(3) The commission may promulgate, amend and rescind rules necessary, desirable or proper to carry out its powers and duties under this act and relating to the administration and enforcement of the code by enforcing agencies and relating to the qualifications and licensing of persons making inspections provided for under this act.

(4) The commission may encourage, support or conduct, either by itself or in cooperation with enforcing agencies, associations of building code officials, or any other persons, educational and training programs for employees, agents and inspectors of enforcing agencies.

(5) The commission may study the effect of the code, and other related laws, to ascertain their effect on the cost of building construction and maintenance, and the effectiveness of their provisions for insuring the health, safety and welfare of the people of this state.

(6) The commission may determine after testing and evaluation whether a material, product, method of manufacture or method of construction or installation is acceptable under the code; issue certificates of such acceptability; and establish procedures for the testing of such devices, materials, fixtures, methods, systems or processes, including contracting with an existing testing laboratory for such testing.

(7) The commission may take testimony and hold hearings relating to any aspect or matter relative to the administration or enforcement of this act. In the enforcement of this act, it may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence. The commission may designate 1 or more of its members or employees to hold public hearings and report thereon to the commission.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Compiler's note: In the last sentence of subsection (7), the phrase "1 or more of its members" should evidently read "1 or more of its members."

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

Administrative rules: R 408.30101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT) Act 230 of 1972

125.1506 Rules; promulgation; copies; exceptions.

Sec. 6. Rules promulgated by the commission shall be promulgated pursuant to Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, being sections 24.201 to 24.315 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. The commission shall send or deliver a copy of its promulgated rules to each governmental subdivision. This section shall not apply to rules adopted by the commission relating only to its organization or internal management or which fix fees to be established by the commission.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1980, Act 371, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 1980.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

Administrative rules: R 408.30101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT) Act 230 of 1972

125.1507 Director, subordinate officers, employees, experts, consultants, technical advisers, and advisory committees; appointment; duties; compensation; effectuating objectives of act; federal cooperation, funds, and grants.

Sec. 7. (1) After consultation and with the approval of the commission, the director may do the following:

(a) Subject to civil service requirements, appoint subordinate officers and employees of the commission, including legal counsel, and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation.

(b) Appoint or use experts, consultants, technical advisers, and advisory committees for assistance and recommendations relative to preparation and promulgation of the code and to assist the commission and the director in carrying out this act.

(c) Subject to the advice of the commission, do those things necessary or desirable to effectuate the general purposes and specific objectives of this act.

(2) The director shall cooperate with agencies of the federal government, may enter into contracts to receive funds, and may receive grants from the federal government to carry out the purposes of this act.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1977, Act 254, Imd. Eff. Dec. 6, 1977;—Am. 1999, Act 245, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1999.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1508 Repealed. 1999, Act 245, Eff. July 31, 2001.

Compiler's note: The repealed section pertained to applicability of act and state construction code.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1509, 125.1509a Repealed. 1999, Act 245, Eff. July 31, 2001.

Compiler's note: The repealed sections pertained to administration and enforcement of act and state construction code, and performance evaluation of enforcement agency.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1510 Application for building permit; form; fee; contents; statement; site plan; affidavit; filing written instrument designating agent, attorney, architect, engineer, or builder; additional information required for residential builder or residential maintenance and alteration contractor, master or journeyman plumber, electrical contractor or master or journeyman electrician, or mechanical contractor; statement required in building application form; filing application; availability of application and other writings to public; custody of application; imposition of requirements for additional permits; buildings for which permit not required.

Sec. 10. (1) Except as otherwise provided in the code, before construction of a building or structure, the owner, or the owner's builder, architect, engineer, or agent, shall submit an application in writing to the appropriate enforcing agency for a building permit. The application shall be on a form prescribed by the commission and shall be accompanied by payment of the fee established by the enforcing agency. The application shall contain a detailed statement in writing, verified by affidavit of the person making it, of the specifications for the building or structure, and full and complete copies of the plans drawn to scale of the proposed work. A site plan showing the dimensions, and the location of the proposed building or structure and other buildings or structures on the same premises, shall be submitted with the application. The application shall state in full the name and residence, by street and number, of the owner in fee of the premises on which the building or structure will be constructed, and the purposes for which it will be used.

(2) If construction is proposed to be undertaken by a person other than the owner of the land in fee, the statement shall contain the full name and residence, by street and number, of the owner and also of the person proposing the construction. The affidavit shall state that the specifications and plans are true and complete and contain a correct description of the building or structure, lot, and proposed work. The statements and affidavits may be made by an owner, or the owner's attorney, agent, engineer, architect, or builder, by the person who proposes to make the construction or alteration, or by that person's agent, engineer, architect, or builder. A person shall not be recognized as the agent, attorney, engineer, architect, or builder of another person unless the person files with the enforcing agency a written instrument, which shall be an architectural, engineering or construction contract, power of attorney, or letter of authorization signed by that other person designating the person as the agent, attorney, architect, engineer, or builder and, in case of a residential builder or maintenance and alteration contractor, architect, or engineer, setting forth the person's license number and the expiration date of the license.

(3) A person licensed or required to be licensed as a residential builder or residential maintenance and alteration contractor under the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.101 to 339.2721, a master or journeyman plumber pursuant to 1929 PA 266, MCL 338.901 to 338.917, an electrical contractor or master or

journeyman electrician pursuant to the electrical administrative act, 1956 PA 217, MCL 338.881 to 338.892, or pursuant to a local ordinance, or as a mechanical contractor pursuant to the forbes mechanical contractors act, 1984 PA 192, MCL 338.971 to 338.988, who applies for a building permit to perform work on a residential building or a residential structure shall, in addition to any other information required pursuant to this act, provide on the building permit application all of the following information:

(a) The occupational license number of the applicant and the expiration date of the occupational license.

(b) One of the following:

(i) The name of each carrier providing worker's disability compensation insurance to the applicant if the applicant is required to be insured pursuant to the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.101 to 418.941.

(ii) The reasons for exemption from the requirement to be insured if the applicant is not required to be insured under the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.101 to 418.941.

(c) One of the following:

(i) The employer identification number, if the applicant is required to have an employer identification number pursuant to section 6109 of the internal revenue code.

(ii) The reasons for exemption from the requirement to have an employer identification number pursuant to section 6109 of the internal revenue code if the applicant is not required to have an employer identification number pursuant to section 6109 of the internal revenue code.

(d) One of the following:

(i) The Michigan employment security commission employer number, if the applicant is required to make contributions pursuant to the Michigan employment security act, 1936 (Ex Sess) PA 1, MCL 421.1 to 421.75.

(ii) If the applicant is not required to make contributions, the reasons for exemptions from the requirement to make contributions under the Michigan employment security act, 1936 (Ex Sess) PA 1, MCL 421.1 to 421.75.

(4) The building permit application form shall contain the following statement in 8-point boldfaced type immediately above the location for the applicant's signature:

"Section 23a of the state construction code act of 1972, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1523a, prohibits a person from conspiring to circumvent the licensing requirements of this state relating to persons who are to perform work on a residential building or a residential structure. Violators of section 23a are subjected to civil fines."

(5) The application for a building permit shall be filed with the enforcing agency and the application and any other writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by the enforcing agency in the performance of an official function shall be made available to the public in compliance with the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246. An application shall not be removed from the custody of the enforcing agency after a building permit has been issued.

(6) This section shall be construed to allow the imposition of requirements in the code, or in other laws or ordinances, for additional permits for particular kinds of work, including plumbing and electrical, or in other specified situations. The requirements of the code may provide for issuance of construction permits for certain of the systems of a structure and allow construction to commence on those systems approved under that permit even though the design and approval of all the systems of the structure have not been completed and subsequent construction permits have not been issued.

(7) Notwithstanding this section, a building permit is not required for ordinary repairs of a building and structure.

(8) Notwithstanding this section, a building permit is not required for a building incidental to the use for agricultural purposes of the land on which the building is located if it is not used in the business of retail trade.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1977, Act 195, Imd. Eff. Nov. 17, 1977;—Am. 1989, Act 135, Eff. Oct. 1, 1989;—Am. 1999, Act 245, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1999.

Compiler's note: In subsection (3), "forbes mechanical contractors act" evidently should read "Forbes mechanical contractors act."

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1511 Building permit; examination and approval of application; issuance; changes in plans; commencement of construction; compliance with application; suspension, revocation, or cancellation.

Sec. 11. (1) The enforcing agency shall examine an application for a building permit. If the application conforms to this act, the code and the requirements of other applicable laws and ordinances, the enforcing agency shall approve the application and issue a building permit to the applicant. An application shall be granted, in whole or in part, or denied within 10 business days, except that in case of an unusually complicated building or structure, action shall be taken within 15 business days. Failure by an enforcing agency to grant, in whole or in part, or deny an application within these periods of time shall be deemed a denial of the application for purposes of authorizing the institution of an appeal to the appropriate board of appeals. The enforcing agency shall approve changes in plans and specifications previously approved by it, if the changes require approval and if the plans and specifications when so changed remain in conformity with law. Except as otherwise provided in this act or the code, the construction or alteration of a building or structure shall not be commenced until a building permit has been issued. The construction of a building or structure shall comply with the approved application for a building permit, and the enforcing agency shall insure such compliance in the manner provided in section 12 and in any other way it deems appropriate.

(2) The enforcing agency may suspend, revoke or cancel a building permit in case of failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act or the code, or upon a finding by it that a false statement or representation has been made in the application for the building permit.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1512 Inspection of construction; consent; time; inspectors; notice of violation; stop order; injunction.

Sec. 12. (1) An enforcing agency shall periodically inspect all construction undertaken pursuant to a building permit issued by it to insure that the construction is performed in accordance with conditions of the building permit and is consistent with requirements of the code and other applicable laws and ordinances.

(2) The owner of premises on which a building or structure is being constructed is deemed to have consented to inspection by the enforcing agency and the commission of the entire premises and of any construction being performed on it until a certificate of use and occupancy has been issued. An inspector, or team of inspectors, on presentation of proper credentials, may enter and inspect the premises and construction thereon, for purposes of insuring compliance with the building permit, the code and other applicable laws and regulations. An inspection shall be made between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on business days, or when construction is actually being undertaken, except if the enforcing agency has probable cause to believe that an immediate danger to life, limb or property exists, or except with permission of an owner, or his agent, architect, engineer or builder. An inspection pursuant to this section shall be solely for purposes of enforcing this act and other laws and ordinances related to construction of buildings and structures. A person other than the owner, his agent, architect, engineer or builder shall not accompany an inspector or team of inspectors on an inspection, unless his presence is necessary for the enforcement of this act, or other laws and ordinances related to construction of the building or structure, or except with the consent of an owner, or his agent, architect, engineer or builder.

(3) If construction is being undertaken contrary to a building permit, this act, or other applicable laws or ordinances, the enforcing agency shall give written notice to the holder of the building permit, or if a permit has not been issued then to the person doing the construction, notifying him of the violation of this act, or other applicable laws and ordinances, and to appear and show cause why the construction should not be stopped. If the person doing the construction is not known, or cannot be located with reasonable effort, the notice may be delivered to the person in charge of, or apparently in charge of, the construction. If the holder of the permit or the person doing the construction fails to appear and show good cause within 1 full working day after notice is delivered, the enforcing agency shall cause a written order to stop construction to be posted on the premises. A person shall not continue, or cause or allow to be continued, construction in violation of a stop construction order, except with permission of the enforcing agency to abate the dangerous condition or remove the violation, or except by court order. If an order to stop construction is not obeyed, the enforcing agency may apply to the circuit court for the county in which the premises are located for an order enjoining the violation of the stop construction order. This remedy is in addition to, and not in limitation of, any other remedy provided by law or ordinance, and does not prevent criminal prosecution for failure to obey the order.

(4) Without limitation on other available remedies, an interested person may apply for an order, enjoining the continuation of construction undertaken in violation of a building permit, this act, the code or other

applicable laws or ordinances, to the circuit court for the county in which the premises are located.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1513 Certificate of use and occupancy; issuance; contents; application; fee; temporary certificate; notice of final inspection.

Sec. 13. A building or structure hereafter constructed shall not be used or occupied in whole or in part until a certificate of use and occupancy has been issued by the appropriate enforcing agency. A building or structure hereafter altered in whole or in part shall not be used or occupied until such a certificate has been issued, except that a use or occupancy in an already existing building or structure that was not discontinued during its alteration may be continued for 30 days after completion of the alteration without issuance of a certificate of use and occupancy. A certificate of use and occupancy shall be issued by the enforcing agency when the work covered by a building permit has been completed in accordance with the permit, the code and other applicable laws and ordinances. On request of a holder of a building permit the enforcing agency may issue a temporary certificate of use and occupancy for a building or structure, or part thereof, before the entire work covered by the building permit has been completed, if the parts of the building or structure to be covered by the certificate may be occupied before completion of all the work in accordance with the permit, the code and other applicable laws and ordinances, without endangering the health or safety of the occupants or users. When a building or structure is entitled thereto, the enforcing agency shall issue a certificate of use and occupancy within 5 business days after receipt of a written application therefor on a form to be prescribed by the enforcing agency and payment of the fee to be established by it. The certificate of use and occupancy shall certify that the building or structure has been constructed in accordance with the building permit, the code and other applicable laws and ordinances. The application for a certificate of use and occupancy for a new dwelling with a unit or units for rent shall set forth the information required in an application for a certificate of compliance for such a dwelling pursuant to the state housing law, and the certificate of use and occupancy for such a dwelling shall be deemed its initial certificate of compliance. The enforcing agency shall give the owner of the building or structure or his agent at least 12 hours' notice of the time of any final inspection, by the enforcing agency of the work covered by the building permit, pursuant to the application for a certificate of use and occupancy.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1513a Definitions; prohibited appliances; exceptions; promulgation date.

Sec. 13a. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Central furnace" means a self-contained, gas-burning appliance for heating air by transfer of heat of combustion through metal to the air, and designed to supply heated air through ducts to spaces remote from, or adjacent to, the appliance location.

(b) "Clothes dryer" means a device used to dry wet laundry by means of heat derived from the combustion of fuel gases.

(c) "Household cooking gas appliance" means a gas appliance for domestic food preparation, providing any 1 or combination of the following:

(i) Top or surface cooking.

(ii) Oven cooking.

(iii) Broiling.

(2) The code shall contain, as a part of the energy conservation provisions, 1 or more provisions prohibiting the installation in a building or structure of any of the following new appliances which requires for its operation the use of a continuously burning pilot light:

(a) A central furnace having an input rate of 225,000 BTU per hour or less.

(b) A clothes dryer.

(c) A household cooking gas appliance having an electrical supply cord.

- (3) The provisions of the code required by this section shall not apply to the following:
- (a) A mobile home or modular home.
 - (b) An appliance that is designed to burn exclusively liquefied petroleum gas.
 - (c) An appliance which meets the energy efficiency standards prescribed by the federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the energy policy and conservation act, 42 U.S.C. 6201 to 6422.
 - (4) The provisions of the code required by this section shall be promulgated not later than 90 days after the effective date of this section.

History: Add. 1980, Act 233, Imd. Eff. July 20, 1980.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1513b “Lead free” defined; pipes, pipe fittings, solder, or flux to be lead free; exception.

Sec. 13b. (1) As used in this section, “lead free” means either of the following:

- (a) Solder and flux containing not more than 0.2% lead.
- (b) Pipe and pipe fittings containing not more than 8% lead.
- (2) Beginning on the effective date of this section, pipes, pipe fittings, solder, or flux which are used in the installation or repair of a plumbing system in a building or structure providing water for human consumption or a public water system shall be lead free.
- (3) This section shall not apply to leaded joints necessary for the repair of cast iron pipes.

History: Add. 1988, Act 146, Imd. Eff. June 7, 1988.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1513c Definitions; minimum standards for board and room facilities; inspection; noncompliance; order; penalty; hearing; payment and recovery of civil penalty; applicability of section.

Sec. 13c. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “Board and room facility” means a residential building that does not provide separate cooking facilities for individual occupants and that is arranged for primarily nontransient shelter and sleeping accommodations for 3 or more adults. Board and room facility does not include any of the following:

- (i) A residential facility for students attending a college or university.
- (ii) A facility operated, licensed, or regulated by the state or the federal government.
- (iii) A bed and breakfast regulated under section 4b.
- (iv) A hotel or motel.
- (v) A private dwelling as that term is defined in section 2 of the housing law of Michigan, Act No. 167 of the Public Acts of 1917, being section 125.402 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.
- (b) “Operator” means a person who has charge, care, control, or management of a board and room facility.
- (c) “Owner” means a person who knows that a residential building in which that person has a legal or equitable interest is being used as a board and room facility, regardless of whether the person has possession of the facility. Owner includes an executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian of the estate of an owner of a residential building if the executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian knows that the residential building is being used as a board and room facility.

(d) “Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or other legal entity.

(2) A board and room facility shall comply with the minimum property maintenance standards set forth in this act and in the BOCA national property maintenance code, 1993 edition, as published by the building officials and code administrators international, inc., or the uniform housing code, 1991 edition, as published by the international conference of building officials, which codes are adopted by reference and made a part of this section as if fully set out in this section. In addition, a board and room facility shall comply with all of the following:

- (a) Interior stairways shall be enclosed by fire separation assemblies having a 1-hour fire resistance rating with all openings protected with smoke-actuated automatic-closing or self-closing doors having a fire resistance comparable to that required for the enclosure.

(b) Vertical openings shall be protected so that no primary exit route is exposed to an unprotected vertical opening. The vertical opening is protected if the opening is cut off and enclosed in a manner that provides a smoke and fire resisting capability of not less than 1 hour. Any doors or openings shall have fire and smoke resisting capability equivalent to that of the enclosure and shall be automatic-closing on detection of smoke or shall be self-closing.

(c) A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with the building code, except in buildings that have a smoke detection system meeting or exceeding the requirements of subdivision (f) if that detection system includes at least 1 manual fire alarm station per floor arranged to initiate the smoke detection alarm.

(d) Initiation of the required fire protective signaling system shall be by manual means as provided by the building code, except in buildings protected throughout with an approved fire suppression system installed in accordance with the building code, with initiation upon actuation of the extinguishing system operation.

(e) Occupant notification of a fire shall be provided automatically, without delay by internal audible alarm in accordance with the building code. Presignal systems are prohibited.

(f) Approved single station or multiple station smoke detectors powered by the building electrical service shall be installed in accordance with the building code on every level. In addition, approved single station smoke detectors powered by the building electrical service shall be provided in each sleeping room, except that existing battery powered detectors shall be accepted if, in the opinion of the code official, they are in operating condition.

(g) Portable fire extinguishers shall bear the label of an approved agency, be of an approved type, and be installed in a visible and accessible location on each occupied floor and basement.

(h) Fire exit drills shall be conducted at least once every 2 months in each facility. Each occupant shall be provided with a written evacuation plan filed with the local authority having jurisdiction. An egress plan shall be posted in each sleeping room showing the building diagram, the room location, and the location of exits.

(i) The interior finish on wall and ceilings and trim materials shall be a minimum class III, tested in accordance with ASTM E-84.

(3) An enforcing agency shall inspect a board and room facility after receiving a complaint alleging a violation by that board and room facility of the minimum standards described in subsection (2), and shall determine whether the board and room facility is in compliance with this act.

(4) If, following an inspection described in subsection (3), an enforcing agency determines that a board and room facility is not in compliance with this act, the enforcing agency shall issue an order to remedy the noncompliance and may issue an order to vacate the premises. The enforcing agency shall serve the order or orders upon the operator of the board and room facility and, if known, the owner of the residential building in which the board and room facility is situated.

(5) This section prescribes minimum standards for board and room facilities. It does not invalidate ordinances or regulations that impose higher standards or stricter requirements.

(6) The enforcing agency may adopt a schedule of monetary civil penalties, not to exceed \$500.00 for each violation or day that a violation continues, which may be assessed for a violation of this section. If the enforcing agency believes that an owner or operator has violated this section, it may issue a citation after discovery of the alleged violation. The citation shall be written and shall state with particularity the nature of the violation, the civil penalty established for the violation, and the right to appeal the citation pursuant to subsection (7). The citation shall be delivered or sent by registered mail to the alleged violator.

(7) Not later than 20 days after receipt of the citation, the alleged violator may petition the enforcing agency for an administrative hearing, which shall be held within 60 days after the enforcing agency receives the petition. The administrative hearing may be conducted by a hearing officer, who may affirm, dismiss, or modify the citation. The decision of the hearing officer is final and is not subject to appeal.

(8) A civil penalty assessed by the issuance of a citation under subsection (6) becomes final if a petition is not received within the time specified in subsection (7). A civil penalty imposed shall be paid to the governmental subdivision that has the responsibility of enforcing this section. A civil penalty may be recovered in a civil action brought by the governmental subdivision in the county in which the violation occurred or the defendant resides.

(9) This section applies to a board and room facility constructed or converted for use as a board and room facility after the effective date of this section. Beginning 6 months after the effective date of this section, this section also applies to a board and room facility constructed or converted for use as a board and room facility before the effective date of this section.

History: Add. 1994, Act 106, Imd. Eff. Apr. 18, 1994.

Popular name: Act 230

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1514 Construction board of appeals; creation; appointment, qualifications, and terms of members; appeal to board; hearing; decision; statement of reasons for decision; appeal to commission; copy of decision; additional powers or duties; procedures; conducting business at public meeting; notice; availability of certain writings to public.

Sec. 14. (1) A construction board of appeals for each governmental subdivision enforcing the code shall be created consisting of not less than 3 nor more than 7 members, as determined by the governing body of the governmental subdivision. Unless otherwise provided by local law or ordinance, the members of the board of appeals shall be appointed for 2-year terms by the chief executive officer of a city, village, or township and the chairperson of the county board of commissioners of a county. A member of the board of appeals shall be qualified by experience or training to perform the duties of members of the board of appeals. A person may serve on the board of appeals of more than 1 governmental subdivision. If an enforcing agency refuses to grant an application for a building permit, or if the enforcing agency makes any other decision pursuant or related to this act, or the code, an interested person, or the person's authorized agent, may appeal in writing to the board of appeals. The board of appeals shall hear the appeal and render and file its decision with a statement of reasons for the decision with the enforcing agency from whom the appeal was taken not more than 30 days after submission of the appeal. Failure by the board of appeals to hear an appeal and file a decision within the time limit is a denial of the appeal for purposes of authorizing the institution of an appeal to the commission. A copy of the decision and statement of the reasons for the decision shall be delivered or mailed, before filing, to the party taking the appeal.

(2) This act does not prevent a governmental subdivision from granting its board of appeals additional powers or duties not inconsistent with this act, or from establishing procedures to be followed by its board of appeals insofar as the procedures do not conflict with this act. Except as otherwise provided by this act, or by other laws or ordinances, a board of appeals may by rules establish its own procedures.

(3) The business which the board of appeals may perform shall be conducted at a public meeting of the board of appeals held in compliance with Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1976. Public notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting shall be given in the manner required by Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1976.

(4) A record of decisions made by the board of appeals, properly indexed, and any other writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by the board of appeals in the performance of an official function shall be made available to the public in compliance with Act No. 442 of the Public Acts of 1976.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1977, Act 195, Imd. Eff. Nov. 17, 1977;—Am. 1978, Act 442, Imd. Eff. Oct. 9, 1978.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1515 Specific variance from code; requirements; breach of condition; permissible variance.

Sec. 15. (1) After a public hearing a board of appeals may grant a specific variance to a substantive requirement of the code if the literal application of the substantive requirement would result in an exceptional, practical difficulty to the applicant, and if both of the following requirements are satisfied:

(a) The performance of the particular item or part of the building or structure with respect to which the variance is granted shall be adequate for its intended use and shall not substantially deviate from performance required by the code of that particular item or part for the health, safety and welfare of the people of this state.

(b) The specific condition justifying the variance shall be neither so general nor recurrent in nature as to make an amendment of the code with respect to the condition reasonably practical or desirable.

(2) A board of appeals may attach in writing any condition in connection with the granting of a variance that in its judgment is necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of this state. The breach of a condition shall automatically invalidate the variance and any permit, license and certificate granted on the basis of it. In no case shall more than minimum variance from the code be granted than is necessary to alleviate the exceptional, practical difficulty.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1516 Appeal to commission; time; hearing; quorum; effect of decision; copy of decision and statement of reasons; record of decisions; public inspection; referral of certain appeals to appropriate board; review of board's decision; petition.

Sec. 16. (1) An interested person, or the interested person's authorized agent, may appeal a decision of a board of appeals to the commission within 10 business days after filing of the decision with the enforcing agency or, in case of an appeal because of failure of a board of appeals to act within the prescribed time, at any time before filing of the decision. The hearing of an appeal based on the denial of a request for a variance by a board of appeals is within the sole discretion of the commission. If deciding an appeal, the commission may act either as a whole or by a panel of 3 or more of the commission members designated by the commission's chairperson to hear and decide the appeal. A majority of a panel constitutes a quorum and a decision by a panel requires concurrence of at least a majority of the panel's members. If an appeal has been presented to the commission within the time prescribed, the appeal shall be heard de novo by the commission. The commission may affirm, modify, or reverse a decision of the board of appeals or the enforcing agency. Except if modified or reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction, a decision of the commission made under this section is binding on the applicant and the affected board of appeals and enforcing agency. An appeal to the commission shall be decided within 30 days after receipt of the appeal by the commission. A copy of the decision and a statement of reasons for the decision shall be sent to the applicant and filed with the affected board of appeals and enforcing agency within 5 business days after the making of the decision. A record of decisions made by the commission under this section, properly indexed, shall be kept in the office of the commission, and be open to public inspection during business hours in compliance with the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the executive director of the commission shall refer an appeal to the commission under subsection (1) which in the executive director's judgment relates principally to a mechanical, plumbing, electrical, or barrier free design matter to the appropriate board. The board shall hear and decide the appeal in the same manner as an appeal is heard and decided by the commission under this section, except that a board shall meet as a whole and not in a panel. A person aggrieved by a decision of a board on any appeal under this subsection may petition the commission to review the decision. The commission shall act on the petition within 5 business days after receipt, and may grant the petition at the commission's discretion except that the commission shall grant the petition if it appears that the appeal involves a question of major significance to the people of this state and that the case of the appellant has substantial merit. If the commission grants the petition, the commission acting as a whole shall review the decision in accordance with a procedure established by the commission's rules.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1974, Act 180, Imd. Eff. June 27, 1974;—Am. 1978, Act 442, Imd. Eff. Oct. 9, 1978;—Am. 2001, Act 164, Imd. Eff. Nov. 7, 2001.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

Administrative rules: R 408.30101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1517 Effect of appeal on orders, determinations, decisions, and actions.

Sec. 17. An appeal to a board of appeals or the commission pursuant to this act, or to a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, does not stay a stop construction order issued by an enforcing agency or prevent an enforcing agency from seeking an order in a court of competent jurisdiction enjoining the violation of a stop construction order. In other cases, an appeal to a board of appeals, or to the commission pursuant to this act, or to a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, shall act as a stay upon an order, determination, decision or action appealed from, unless the enforcing agency establishes that immediate enforcement of the order, determination, decision or action is necessary to avoid substantial peril to life or property.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Compiler's note: For provisions of Act 306 of 1969, referred to in this section, see § 24.201 et seq.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1518 Filing claim of appeal or petition to review.

Sec. 18. An appeal pursuant to Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, from a decision of the commission or a board, following an appeal from a decision of a board of appeals or enforcing agency shall be made by a claim of appeal filed with the court of appeals. An appeal pursuant to that act from any other decision of the commission or of a board shall be by petition to review filed with the Ingham county circuit court.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Compiler's note: For provisions of Act 306 of 1969, referred to in this section, see § 24.201 et seq.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1519 Premanufactured units; certificate of acceptability; rules; building permit; fee; objections; hearing.

Sec. 19. (1) The department shall promulgate rules establishing a procedure by which a premanufactured unit intended for use in this state may be issued a certificate of acceptability by the department at its place of manufacture.

(2) The procedure shall require that the manufacturer submit to the department detailed plans and specifications for the premanufactured unit for approval as in compliance with the code. The department may require that the manufacturer submit test results on the premanufactured unit or its components, any material or information the department considers relevant, or 1 or more of the premanufactured units for testing and evaluation by the department.

(3) Each premanufactured unit shall be inspected by the department, or a qualified person approved by the department, to determine that the premanufactured unit has been manufactured in accordance with plans and specifications submitted under subsection (2). The department may issue a certificate of acceptability for a premanufactured unit that bears the approved label of an independent, nationally recognized body having follow-up inspection service satisfactory to the commission, certifying that the premanufactured unit complies with plans and specifications submitted under subsection (2).

(4) Plans and specifications for 1- and 2-family dwelling premanufactured units may be reviewed by the department or by an independent entity approved by the commission under rules promulgated by the department. The department shall establish submission procedures for plans and specifications reviewed by an independent entity approved by the commission.

(5) A local enforcing agency may also inspect a premanufactured unit at its place of manufacture to determine that it has been manufactured in accordance with plans and specifications submitted under subsection (2) and shall advise the state inspector and the commission in writing of any deviations found.

(6) An approved independent entity shall not conduct in-plant inspections of units for which it performed plan reviews. However, the manufacturer may request a variance from the commission if the literal application of the requirements of this section would result in an exceptional, practical difficulty relating to inspection of specific units. For purposes of this subsection, "exceptional, practical difficulty" includes, but is not limited to, a geographic distance between the manufacturing facility where the units are manufactured and the primary business location of the independent entity that conducts in-plant inspections on behalf of the manufacturer of more than 250 miles and is located in another state.

(7) If an application for a building permit specifying use of a premanufactured unit with a certificate of acceptability is submitted to an enforcing agency, and if the application, except for the part calling for use of a premanufactured unit with a certificate of acceptability, complies with applicable construction regulations, zoning laws, and local ordinances, the enforcing agency shall issue the building permit within the time specified in this act.

(8) At the time of installation, a premanufactured unit with a certificate of acceptability is subject only to the nondestructive tests approved by the department necessary to determine that it has not been damaged in transit or installation, and that it has been installed in accordance with the building permit and construction regulations.

(9) The fees established for a building permit when the application specifies use of a premanufactured unit with a certificate of acceptability, or for inspection of the installation of the premanufactured unit shall bear a reasonable relation to the costs incurred by the enforcing agency in issuing a permit or performing an inspection.

(10) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an enforcing agency may object to use of a premanufactured unit with a certificate of acceptability on the basis that the premanufactured unit does not comply with the code. If an enforcing agency on receipt of an application for a building permit specifying the use of a premanufactured unit does object, it may set forth its objections in writing to the department before issuance of a building permit and within 10 business days after receipt of the application. Within 10 business days after receipt of the objections, the commission, or a panel of 3 or more members designated for that purpose by its chairman, shall hold a hearing on the objections in accordance with rules promulgated by the department. After the hearing, the commission, or its panel, within 3 business days shall determine 1 of the following:

(a) The premanufactured unit does not comply with the code and order that the certificate of acceptability be voided.

(b) The premanufactured unit requires additional testing and evaluation in which case the testing and evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with this section.

(c) The objections are not valid and order the enforcing agency to issue the building permit within 3 business days.

(11) A certificate of acceptability issued by the department shall not be used for advertising purposes.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 2002, Act 721, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 2002.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

Administrative rules: R 408.30101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1520 Examination of plans and specifications; assistance in inspection of construction or performance of duties.

Sec. 20. At the request of an enforcing agency or the governmental subdivision, the commission may agree to examine any plans and specifications submitted to the enforcing agency or the governmental subdivision, in connection with an application for a building permit to determine whether they comply with the code. At the request of an enforcing agency or the governmental subdivision, the commission may agree to assist the agency or the governmental subdivision, in the inspection of any construction of buildings or structures, or in the performance of any other duty related to the administration and enforcement of the code.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1980, Act 371, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 1980.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1521 Petition for approval of materials, products and methods; testing and evaluation; certificate of acceptability.

Sec. 21. A person may petition the commission to approve the use of a particular material, product, method of manufacture or method or manner of construction or installation. The petition shall be in writing on a form to be prescribed by the commission accompanied by such information and material as the commission may by rule require and by an initial fee. On receipt of the petition, the commission shall cause to be conducted testing and evaluation it deems desirable for the particular material, product, method of manufacture or method or manner of construction or installation. After the testing and evaluation, and after a hearing open to the public in which the results of the testing and evaluation are made part of the record, and the petitioner or any other interested party is allowed to present evidence in support of or against the petition, the commission may reject the petition in whole or in part, may in accordance with procedures established in this act amend the code in such manner as the commission deems appropriate, or may grant a certificate of acceptability for the particular material, product, method of manufacture, or method or manner of construction or installation. A petition shall not be rejected if the application is in proper form and the fees are paid, and if performance of the particular material, product, method of manufacture, or method or manner of construction or installation is adequate for its intended use and consistent with reasonable requirements for the health, safety and welfare of

the people of this state. The commission may attach any condition it deems appropriate to a certificate of acceptability. A material, product, method of manufacture, or method or manner of construction or installation shall be acceptable for use throughout this state in accordance with the terms of a certificate of acceptability issued with respect to it. A copy of each certificate of acceptability shall be sent or delivered by the commission to each governmental subdivision, however, failure of the commission to comply with this requirement does not prevent or delay effectiveness of a certificate of acceptability. A certificate of acceptability issued by the commission pursuant to this section shall not be used for advertising purposes.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1521a Installation or use of heating cable; application for approval; “heating cable” defined; construction of section.

Sec. 21a. (1) Beginning 1 year after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section, heating cable shall not be installed or used in a building or structure in this state until approved by the commission pursuant to section 21. As provided in section 8, this section is effective throughout the state without local modification.

(2) An application for approval of heating cable submitted to the commission, which includes listing by a nationally recognized testing laboratory found to comply with established standards, shall be approved unless the commission finds it would endanger the public safety.

(3) For purposes of this section, “heating cable” means heating cable as defined in section 2 of the heating cable safety act, that is, cable designed to be secured to pipes and vessels to reduce their likelihood of freezing or to facilitate the flow of viscous liquids. Heating cable also includes products used for deicing on roofs and in gutters and downspouts. Heating cable intended for industrial and commercial use is connected to the supply system by a permanent wiring method or by an attachment plug for connection to a receptacle outlet. Heating cable intended for residential and mobile home use has an attachment plug for connection to a receptacle outlet. Heating cable is commonly known as heat tape.

(4) This section shall not be construed to limit the powers and duties granted pursuant to any other law to a state agency or official.

History: Add. 1994, Act 128, Imd. Eff. May 17, 1994.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1522 Fees; state construction code fund; fund for purchase and sale of codes and standards.

Sec. 22. (1) The legislative body of a governmental subdivision shall establish reasonable fees to be charged by the governmental subdivision for acts and services performed by the enforcing agency or construction board of appeals under this act, which fees shall be intended to bear a reasonable relation to the cost, including overhead, to the governmental subdivision of the acts and services, including, without limitation, those services and acts as, in case of an enforcing agency, issuance of building permits, examination of plans and specifications, inspection of construction undertaken pursuant to a building permit, and the issuance of certificates of use and occupancy, and, in case of a board of appeals, hearing appeals in accordance with this act. The enforcing agency shall collect the fees established under this subsection. The legislative body of a governmental subdivision shall only use fees generated under this section for the operation of the enforcing agency or the construction board of appeals, or both, and shall not use the fees for any other purpose.

(2) To accomplish the objectives of this section and this act, a state construction code fund is created. The director, after approval by the commission and following a public hearing held by the commission, shall establish reasonable fees to be charged by the commission for acts and services performed by the commission including, without limitation, inspection of plans and specifications, issuance of certificates of acceptability, testing and evaluation of new products, methods and processes of construction or alteration, issuance of building permits, inspection of construction undertaken pursuant to a building permit, the issuance of certificates of use and occupancy, and hearing of appeals. Fees established by the department shall be

intended to bear a reasonable relation to the cost, including overhead, of the service or act. Until the director establishes fees pursuant to this act, the fees established pursuant to this subsection shall remain in effect. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of the fund and may invest the surplus of the fund in investments as in the state treasurer's judgment are in the best interest of the fund. Earnings from those investments shall be credited to the fund. The state treasurer shall notify the director and the legislature of interest credited and the balance of the fund as of September 30 of each year. The director shall supervise and administer the fund. Fees received by the department and money collected under this act shall be deposited in the state construction code fund and shall be appropriated by the legislature for the operation of the bureau of construction codes, and indirect overhead expenses in the department. Funds that are unexpended at the end of each fiscal year shall be returned to the state construction code fund. A self-supporting fund shall be established within the commission to provide for the purchase and sale of codes and standards to the general public.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1978, Act 442, Imd. Eff. Oct. 9, 1978;—Am. 1980, Act 371, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 1980;—Am. 1999, Act 245, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1999.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1523 Unlawful conduct; penalty; separate offenses; retention of fine by governmental subdivision; designation of violation as municipal civil infraction.

Sec. 23. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person or corporation, including an officer, director, or employee of a corporation, or a governmental official or agent charged with the responsibility of issuing permits or inspecting buildings or structures, who does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both:

(a) Knowingly violates this act or the code or a rule for the enforcement of this act or code.

(b) Knowingly constructs or builds a structure or building in violation of a condition of a building permit.

(c) Knowingly fails to comply with an order issued by an enforcing agency, a construction board of appeals, a board, or the commission pursuant to this act.

(d) Knowingly makes a false or misleading written statement, or knowingly omits required information or a statement in an inspection report, application, petition, request for approval, or appeal to an enforcing agency, a construction board of appeals, a board, or the commission.

(e) Knowingly refuses entry or access to an inspector lawfully authorized to inspect any premises, building, or structure pursuant to this act.

(f) Unreasonably interferes with an authorized inspection.

(g) Knowingly issues, fails to issue, causes to be issued, or assists in the issuance of a certificate, permit, or license in violation of this act or a rule promulgated under this act or other applicable laws.

(h) Having a duty to report violations of this act or a rule promulgated under this act or other applicable laws, knowingly conceals a violation.

(2) With respect to subsection (1)(c), a person is guilty of a separate offense for each day that the person fails to comply with a stop construction order validly issued by an enforcing agency and for each week that the person fails to comply with any other order validly issued by an enforcing agency. With respect to subsection (1)(a) or (d), a person is guilty of a separate offense for each knowing violation of this act or a rule promulgated under this act and for each false or misleading written statement or omission of required information or statement knowingly made in an application, petition, request for approval, or appeal to an enforcing agency, a construction board of appeals, a board, or the commission. With respect to subsection (1)(b), a person is guilty of a separate offense for each knowing violation of a condition of a building permit.

(3) If a governmental subdivision has the responsibility of administering and enforcing this act and prosecutes a violation of this act, the governmental subdivision may retain a fine imposed upon conviction. If a governmental subdivision has the responsibility of administering and enforcing this act, the governmental subdivision may by ordinance designate a violation described in subsection (1) or (2) as a municipal civil infraction and provide a civil fine for the violation. The governmental subdivision may retain the civil fine imposed upon judgment.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1978, Act 442, Imd. Eff. Oct. 9, 1978;—Am. 1980, Act 371, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 1980;—Am. 1994, Act 22, Eff. May 1, 1994.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

Administrative rules: R 408.30101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1523a Civil violation; penalty; enforcement.

Sec. 23a. (1) In addition to any other penalties or remedies provided by law, a person who is required to be licensed as a residential builder or residential maintenance and alteration contractor, or as a master or journeyman plumber, an electrical contractor or master or journeyman electrician, or a mechanical contractor shall not perform work on a residential building or a residential structure without first obtaining a license. A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil violation, and shall be fined not less than \$100.00 or more than \$500.00.

(2) The prosecuting attorney of the county in which the residential building or residential structure is located or the attorney general may enforce this section.

History: Add. 1989, Act 135, Eff. Oct. 1, 1989.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1524 Effect of existing construction regulations and permits.

Sec. 24. Until 6 months after promulgation of the code, construction regulations heretofore or hereafter adopted by a governmental subdivision continue in effect unless repealed by local law or ordinance. Six months after the promulgation of the code and thereafter, construction regulations adopted by a governmental subdivision shall be considered repealed and invalid, except as provided in section 8. A building permit validly issued under local construction regulations within 6 months before promulgation of the code is valid, and the construction of a building or structure may be completed pursuant to that building permit. The construction of a building or structure started before promulgation of the code in an area of the state that did not as of the date of beginning of construction require a building permit may be completed without a building permit. Except as provided in section 28, construction regulations incorporated in any act of this state in effect or validly promulgated by any board, department, commission, or agency continue in effect until promulgation of the code at which time they shall be considered to be superseded.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1980, Act 371, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 1980.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1525 Effect of act on functions of state plumbing and electrical administrative boards.

Sec. 25. This act does not affect the functions of the state plumbing board with respect to the licensing of master or journeyman plumbers and the registration of plumbers' apprentices, and of the electrical administrative board with respect to the issuance of class 1, electrical contractor's licenses, class 2, master electricians' licenses and class 3, journeyman's licenses.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 230 of 1972

125.1526 Transfer of state plumbing and electrical administrative boards to commission.

Sec. 26. Subject to other provisions of this act concerned with the relationship between the commission and the boards, the state plumbing and electrical administrative boards are transferred to the commission without alteration of their functions.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1528 Inconsistent or conflicting provisions; construction of act.

Sec. 28. (1) Any provision of section 34 of Act No. 18 of the Public Acts of the Extra Session of 1933, being section 125.684 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; Act No. 266 of the Public Acts of 1929, being sections 338.901 to 338.917 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; Act No. 222 of the Public Acts of 1901, being sections 338.951 to 338.965 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; the electrical administrative act, Act No. 217 of the Public Acts of 1956, being sections 338.881 to 338.892 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; and any other public act of this state which is inconsistent or in conflict with this act is superseded to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict.

(2) This act shall not be construed to repeal, amend, supersede, or otherwise affect the powers and duties presently exercised under part 55 (air pollution) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, Act No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1994, being sections 324.5501 to 324.5542 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; part 124 of Act No. 368 of the Public Acts of 1978, being sections 333.12401 to 333.12434 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; the Michigan occupational safety and health act, Act No. 154 of the Public Acts of 1974, being sections 408.1001 to 408.1094 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; the boiler act of 1965, Act No. 290 of the Public Acts of 1965, being sections 408.751 to 408.776 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; or Act No. 227 of the Public Acts of 1967, being sections 408.801 to 408.824 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. This act shall not be construed to repeal, amend, or otherwise affect Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1937, being sections 388.851 to 388.855a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1980, Act 371, Imd. Eff. Dec. 30, 1980;—Am. 1996, Act 48, Imd. Eff. Feb. 26, 1996.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1529 Enforcement of code or construction regulations by governmental subdivision or enforcing agency.

Sec. 29. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act does not abrogate or impair the power of a governmental subdivision or enforcing agency to enforce the provisions of the code or any other applicable construction regulations, or to prevent violations or impose sanctions on violators.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973;—Am. 1994, Act 22, Eff. May 1, 1994.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1530 Saving clause; pending or subsequent prosecutions.

Sec. 30. Proceedings pending and rights and liabilities existing, acquired or incurred under existing construction regulations as long as they remain in effect are saved. The proceedings may be consummated according to the law in force when the proceedings were commenced. Neither this act nor the code shall be construed to alter, affect or abate a pending prosecution, or prevent prosecution hereafter instituted under such repealed construction regulations for offenses committed as long as the construction regulations remain in effect. Prosecutions instituted after the repeal of existing construction regulations for offenses committed before the effective date of the repeal may be continued or instituted in accordance with construction regulations in effect at the time of the commission of the offenses.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code

STILLE-DEROSSETT-HALE SINGLE STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (EXCERPT)

Act 230 of 1972

125.1531 Effective date.

Sec. 31. This act shall take effect January 1, 1973.

History: 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Popular name: Act 230

Popular name: Uniform Construction Code